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• **Chin, Yem**  
**Burlington, Massachusetts 01803 (US)**

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(74) Representative: **Brunner, Michael John**  
**GILL JENNINGS & EVERY,**  
**Broadgate House,**  
**7 Eldon Street**  
**London EC2M 7LH (GB)**

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(71) Applicant: **Boston Scientific Corporation**  
**Natick, Massachusetts 01760 (US)**

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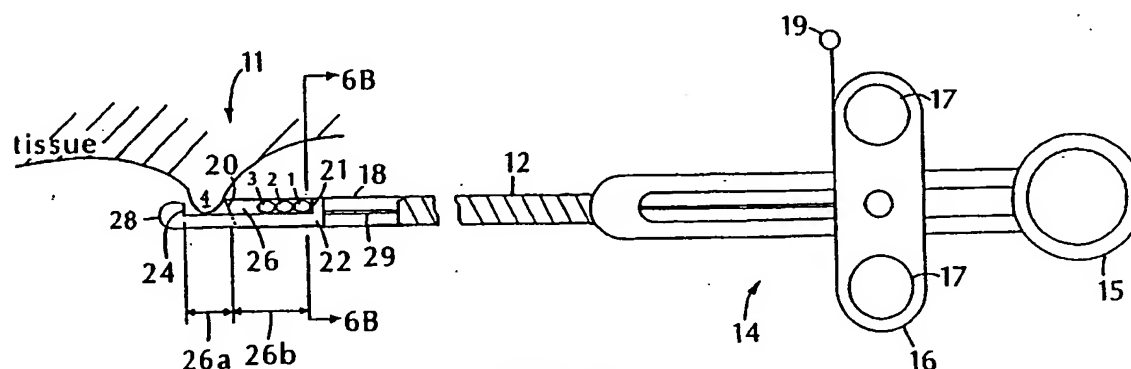
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(72) Inventors:  
• **Chu, Michael S. H.**  
**Brookline, Massachusetts 02146 (US)**

(54) **Instrument for collecting multiple biopsy specimens**

(57) A medical biopsy instrument comprising: a relatively long shaft having proximal and distal ends; a biopsy assembly, located at the distal end of said shaft, constructed to receive tissue in a biopsy space and store severed tissue in a storage space; an actuator located at the proximal end of said shaft; a force-transmitting member associated with said shaft, extending from said

actuator to said biopsy assembly; and said biopsy assembly constructed, upon driving said actuator, to sever tissue located in said biopsy space and thereafter store said severed tissue in said storage space, said storage space arranged to store sequentially multiple severed biopsy specimens taken by multiple repeated actuations of said biopsy assembly.



**FIG. 1**

## Description

[0001] This invention relates to biopsy instruments for collecting multiple biopsy specimens.

[0002] Presently, several biopsy techniques (e.g., pinch biopsy, snare excision biopsy, needle biopsy, suction biopsy) are used to obtain a biopsy specimen.

[0003] In general, a pinch biopsy is performed by a biopsy instrument having forceps with two jaws activated by a tension cord. The instrument is passed through an endoscope to a desired location and then the jaws are closed to grab and sever the biopsy sample. The instrument with the detached specimen is then withdrawn from the endoscope so that the tissue is removed. If another biopsy specimen is needed, the forceps are then re-inserted into the endoscope and relocated for the next biopsy. Frequently, due to a small moment arm of the instrument, the cutting force of the jaws is not sufficient or the jaws are not sharp enough to cleanly shear the tissue which is then torn off by a pulling movement.

[0004] A snare excision is performed with a distal hoop device passed through an endoscope. The tissue of interest is snared with the hoop which is then tightened to cut the tissue off. To remove the severed specimen, the hoop has to be withdrawn or an additional device for transporting the specimen is required.

[0005] A suction biopsy is usually performed with a single lumen flexible tube with a movable shearing device located therein. The tube having one or more port-holes is passed through an endoscope, and the porthole is located at the desired tissue region. Next, suction is applied to the tube to pull the tissue inside the tube. The shearing device having its cutting edge guided along the inner wall of the tube is moved across the porthole to sever the tissue that is subsequently sucked into the tube. The severed specimen may be transported in the tube's lumen to a collection chamber located outside of the body.

[0006] To collect cells for cytological examination, a distal brush device is passed through an endoscope to a collection site. The brush is extended from its sheath and, by brushing the tissue, the cells are collected onto the bristles. The brush is retracted into the sheath to prevent decontamination, the instrument is withdrawn from the body, and the cells are deposited in a fixative system. However, the brush can collect only tissue cells which is often not sufficient since for many histopathological evaluations tissue samples are required.

[0007] A biopsy needle instrument has a long, thin stylet close-fitted within a cannula, and a firing device that first projects the stylet into the tissue and immediately thereafter projects the cannula. The stylet has a notch into which the tissue prolapses and is subsequently severed by the moving cannula. The biopsy instrument is then typically withdrawn, and the biopsy tissue is removed from the stylet.

[0008] In many situations, it is desirable to collect multiple biopsy specimens from the same location or sev-

eral precisely defined locations. For example, when examining the spread of the diseased tissue, multiple biopsies are taken from several sites spread apart. In this process, if a biopsy instrument capable of collecting only a single specimen is used, the instrument must be withdrawn from the patient to remove the collected biopsy specimen before the next specimen can be taken; this substantially lengthens the biopsy process. For a subsequent biopsy, the physician has to re-insert and re-orient the biopsy instrument in relation to the previous biopsy site. The re-orientation may be quite difficult and time consuming since the biopsy instruments are often 200 cm. The time delay may cause a fatigue of the medical team, requires a longer sedation time of the patient and could also negatively affect the number and quality of the specimens which, in turn, could negatively influence the diagnosis.

## Summary of the Invention

[0009] In one aspect, the invention features a method and instrument for obtaining multiple biopsy specimens of different sizes. The instrument has a relatively simple mechanism and a small profile enabling frontal sampling or side sampling, for example, inside of blood vessels, gastro-intestinal, urinary, respiratory, genital tract, inside of an organ, or at an organ's surface. The biopsy instrument includes a tubular cannula member attached to a rigid or a flexible shaft connected to a first segment of a two segment handle. The second segment of the handle, relatively movable with respect to the first segment, is connected to an inner receptacle member via a force transmitting member (e.g., a wire or a rod). The inner receptacle member, slidably fitted inside the cannula member, includes a biopsy groove adapted to store several biopsy samples. Only when the storage compartment is filled, the removal procedure of the biopsy specimen must be implemented.

[0010] The instrument has a forward shearing embodiment or a side shearing embodiment. In each embodiment, the instrument is constructed to have either a movable inner receptacle member or a movable cannula. If it is necessary to precisely target a surface of the biopsied tissue, it is preferable to use the second embodiment, wherein an edge of the inner receptacle member is held at the targeted tissue and the moving cannula severs the tissue. The distal end of the inner receptacle member may also include a sharp tip or a hook used to anchor the receptacle member in place during the shearing process. Alternatively, the distal end of the inner receptacle member may have a needle for insertion into tissue to take depth biopsies.

[0011] The shaft of the instrument may be rigid or flexible and is made in various lengths depending on the location of the targeted tissue. The specimens are severed by a compressive shearing action caused by moving the two pieces of the handle with respect to each other to create the force between the cutting edge of the

cannula and the biopsy edge of the inner receptacle member.

[0012] In another aspect, the invention features a medical biopsy instrument including a relatively long shaft having proximal and distal ends, a biopsy assembly, located at the distal end of the shaft, constructed to receive tissue in a biopsy space and store severed tissue in a storage space, and an actuator located at the proximal end of the shaft. A force-transmitting member, associated with the shaft, extends from the actuator to the biopsy assembly that is constructed to sever tissue located in the biopsy space and thereafter store the severed tissue in the storage space. The storage space is arranged to store sequentially multiple severed biopsy specimens taken by multiple repeated actuations of the biopsy assembly.

[0013] Preferred embodiments of this aspect may include one or more of the following features.

[0014] The biopsy assembly includes a hollow cannula and an inner receptacle member, axially located in the cannula, arranged to form the biopsy space and the storage space, the cannula and the inner receptacle member constructed and arranged to move with respect to each other in order to shear, upon driving the actuator, the biopsy tissue located in the biopsy space and moving the severed tissue for storage in the receptacle member next to a previously stored biopsy tissue.

[0015] The inner receptacle member includes a member having a side groove and a side-facing biopsy edge, and the cannula includes a cutting edge located at its distal end. The cutting edge, the side groove, and the biopsy edge are arranged to form a side-facing arrangement of the biopsy space.

[0016] The biopsy assembly with the side-facing biopsy space is constructed to move, when driven by the actuator, either the cannula with respect to the inner receptacle member or the inner receptacle member with respect to the cannula to sever biopsy tissue.

[0017] The edge of the cannula is sharpened for improved cutting of the biopsy specimen.

[0018] The inner receptacle member includes a member having a groove and a biopsy edge at its distal end, and the cannula includes a cutting edge located at its distal end. The cutting edge, the groove, and the biopsy edge are arranged to form a forward-facing arrangement of the biopsy space.

[0019] The biopsy assembly with the forward-facing biopsy space is constructed to move, when driven by the actuator, the cannula with respect to the inner receptacle member or the inner receptacle member with respect to the cannula to sever biopsy tissue.

[0020] The inner receptacle member when extended from the cannula member assumes a preshaped bend adapted for a selected size of the biopsy specimen.

[0021] The shaft may be flexible or rigid. The flexible shaft together with the biopsy assembly are sized and constructed to pass through an extended narrow passageway. The rigid shaft together with the biopsy as-

sembly are sized and constructed to pass through a passageway of interest. The flexible shaft is formed by a body of a catheter. The passage way may be a working channel of an endoscope.

[0022] The distal end of the inner receptacle member may further include a hook, a needle or a scalpel.

[0023] The biopsy instrument is used for surface biopsies or depth biopsies. For depth biopsies, the distal end may be further arranged to penetrate surface tissue and position the biopsy space at a deep seated tissue.

[0024] The actuator further includes a handle with a moving piece connected to the force transmitting member. The moving piece is constructed and arranged to facilitate driving of the actuator.

[0025] The biopsy instrument may further include a movement limiting member (e.g., a pin, a nut) constructed and arranged to limit motion of the piece thereby limiting the relative motion of the inner receptacle member and the cannula.

[0026] In another aspect, the invention features a forward-sampling instrument for obtaining multiple tissue samples from tissue surfaces at sites deep within the body. The forward-sampling instrument includes a proximal portion that remains outside the body including an actuator with a force transmitting element extending from the actuator, and a flexible, torqueable elongated catheter-body portion defining a device axis and constructed to follow a long, tortuous path to the tissue surfaces deep within the body. The force transmitting element extends through the interior of the catheter-body portion.

[0027] The instrument further includes a distal portion including a forward-sampling cutter connected to the force-transmitting element and a storage space. The cutter has relatively moveable elements constructed to receive tissue and sever samples from tissue surfaces in front of the cutter, including an element extendable at an angle transverse to the device axis and terminating in a sharpened cutting edge. The cutter is controlled with the actuator at the proximal portion by applying forces to the force-transmitting element extending through the catheter body portion.

[0028] The storage space is adjacent and proximal of the cutter and is for storing a succession of samples side-by-side in the order in which they are taken while further samples are severed by the cutter.

[0029] Preferred embodiments of this aspect may include one or more of the following features.

[0030] The force transmitting element is a wire.

[0031] The cutter includes an element extendable at an angle transverse to the device axis and another element extending parallel to the axis. The element extending parallel to the axis is a tube-form and the element extendable at an angle can be moved into and out of the tube-form. The element extendable at an angle assumes a pre-shaped bend when moved out of the tube-form.

[0032] The instrument is sized and constructed to

pass through the working channel of an endoscope. The diameter of the storage space is sized to substantially correspond to the diameter of the samples and the angle of extension of the element is constructed to control the size of the samples.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

##### [0033]

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of a biopsy instrument in accordance with a first preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIGS. 1A and 1B show a modified embodiment of FIG.

1 for taking biopsy specimens of different sizes; FIG. 1C is a cross-sectional view of a thumb handle and a "C" shaped nut in "open" position shown in FIG. 1A in the 1C - 1C; and FIG. 1D shows the thumb handle and the "C" shaped nut in "closed" position.

FIGS. 2A, 2B, 2C depict the operation of the biopsy instrument of Fig. 1 taking a first specimen; FIG. 2D is a cross-sectional view of the biopsy instrument of FIG. 2B in the 2D-2D direction.

FIG. 3A, 3B, 3C depict the operation of the biopsy instrument of Fig. 1 taking a second and a third specimen.

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of a biopsy instrument in accordance with another preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view of a biopsy instrument in accordance with another preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIGS. 6A, 6B, 6C, 6D, 6E and 6F depict different shapes of the cutting edges of the above-pictured biopsy instruments shown in a cross-sectional view.

#### Description of the Preferred Embodiments

[0034] Fig. 1 shows a side shearing embodiment of a surface biopsy instrument taking a fourth biopsy specimen while three previously obtained specimens are stored inside of the instrument. The biopsy instrument includes a biopsy device 11, a shaft 12 made of a flexible metal coil sheath connected at its proximal end to an instrument handle 14 that consists of two parts axially movable with respect to each other. The first part includes a finger handle 16 with two finger rings 17 adapted for easy manipulation and the second part includes a thumb ring 15. The distal end of shaft 12 is connected to a proximal end of a cannula 18. The distal end of cannula 18 has a cannula edge 20. The lumen of cannula 18 and shaft 12 movably supports, in a close fit, an inner receptacle member 22 with its proximal end connected to a distal end of a force transmitting member 29 made of a wire. The proximal end of force transmitting member

29 is connected to finger handle 16. Inner receptacle member 22 includes a biopsy edge 24, a receptacle groove 26 formed along the longitudinal axis, and a round tip 28 located at its distal end. Receptacle groove 26 has two portions; i.e., exposed biopsy space 26a and enclosed storage space 26b; lengths of these portions vary and are determined by the position of receptacle member 22 in relation to cannula 18.

[0035] In this embodiment, inner receptacle member 22, force transmitting member 29 and finger handle 16 are adapted to slide with respect to shaft 12 and cannula 18. Handle 14 includes a slide that enables the movement of finger handle 16 from its proximal position at thumb ring 15 to its distal position at a release pin 19. This movement facilitates the extension of inner receptacle member 22 from a fully retracted position to a fully extended position. By moving release pin 19 to a different position on handle 14, finger handle 16 can slide over a different length thus varying the extension of inner receptacle member 22, i.e., the lengths of biopsy and storage spaces. As release pin 19 is moved distally, biopsy space 26a (the distance from biopsy edge 24 to cannula edge 20) increases and storage space 26b (the distance from cannula edge 20 to groove edge 21) decreases. On the other hand, by moving pin 19 proximally, storage space 26b is increased and biopsy space 26a is decreased.

[0036] A modified embodiment for taking biopsy specimens of different sizes is shown in FIGS. 1A and 1B. A threaded C-shaped nut 19a in cooperation with a threaded handle 14a replace release pin 19. When finger handle 16a is located at C-shaped nut 19a, inner receptacle member 22 is in an extended position having the distance from biopsy edge 24 to cannula edge 20 (cutting span  $D_1$ ), while the span from cannula edge 20 to receptacle end 21 defines a closed storage space with a distance  $D_2$ . By moving C-shaped nut 19a proximally by a distance  $D$ , inner receptacle member 22 can now extend only over a shorter distance (i.e.,  $D_1 - D$ ) resulting in a longer closed storage space (i.e.,  $D_2 + D$ ).

[0037] Another equally important embodiment is constructed to move the cannula in respect to the inner receptacle member. Here, cannula 18 extends from a retracted position having receptacle groove 26 substantially exposed, to an extended position wherein cannula edge 20 is moved beyond biopsy edge 24 so that cannula 18 completely covers receptacle groove 26.

[0038] Shaft 12 is made either of a relatively flexible material or a rigid material. The flexible material (e.g., a coil sheath, a thin wall hypotubing, laminated structures having a braided steel mesh, or teflon™) is designed to be flexible and yet torqueable and capable to bear a compressive load so that the biopsy instrument can be maneuvered into place. Shaft 12 is made in various lengths depending on the location of the targeted tissue.

[0039] Referring to Fig. 2A, when inserted into a body lumen, the biopsy instrument has only round tip 26 exposed; this protects tissue (or endoscope surfaces if an

endoscope is used to introduce the instrument) from the sharpened cannula edge 20 or biopsy edge 24. Once a biopsy site is located, finger handle 16 is pushed distally to expose tissue to a predetermined cutting distance. (FIG 2B). The cutting distance is adjusted by positioning pin 19 at a desired location on handle 14. A portion of the tissue prolapses into the biopsy space between biopsy edge 24 and cannula edge 20. To slice this tissue off, finger handle 16 is pulled proximally towards thumb ring 15 causing retraction of inner receptacle member 22 and thereby shearing of the tissue by cannula edge 20 of the stationary cannula. The severed tissue is encapsulated in storage space 26b. Further motion of finger handle 16 moves the severed tissue restrained by biopsy edge 24 inside of the cannula lumen until finger handle 16 comes to rest at thumb ring 15 (FIG 2C).

[0040] Referring to Fig. 3A, without removing the collected specimen, a second biopsy site is located. To collect a second biopsy specimen, finger handle 16 is pushed distally to expose a predetermined distance of biopsy space 26a. Due to a much greater friction force on the inner surface of cannula 18 than on the surface of storage space 26b, the first specimen remains well within the lumen of cannula 18. The surfaces in contact with the specimen may have a selected different finish designed to increase the friction on the inner surface of cannula 18 and decrease the friction on the surface of receptacle groove 26; however, this is not necessary for proper functioning of the instrument.

[0041] A second biopsy tissue prolapses into the biopsy space and the tissue is again sliced off by moving finger handle 16 towards thumb ring 15, as shown in FIG. 3B. In this retracting motion, the two specimens travel within storage space 26b inside the cannula, wherein due to the large friction on the inside surface of cannula 18, the second specimen adjoins the first one. Referring to FIG. 3C, a third and any subsequent biopsy specimen is taken in the same way as described above. For each subsequent biopsy, pin 19 may be moved to a different proximal position on handle 14 so that the length of the enclosed portion of receptacle 26, i.e., storage space 26b, is increased while the length of biopsy space 26a is decreased.

[0042] Another preferred embodiment of the present invention adapted for frontal biopsies is shown in FIG. 4. The biopsy instrument includes a cannula 35 mounted on the distal end of shaft 12. A cannula edge 38 located on the distal end of cannula 35 forms a relatively sharp angle with the axis of the cannula. An inner receptacle member 40, connected to force transmitting member 29, is bent at a 45° angle and terminated by a relatively sharp cutting edge 42. Inner receptacle member 40 is again adapted to be retracted inside of cannula 35 by moving finger handle 16 from its distal position at pin 19 to a proximal position of thumb ring 15. The distance between pin 19 and thumb ring 15, adjustable by moving pin 19 between several positions on handle 14, defines the size of the biopsy specimen. The space be-

tween receptacle member 40 and cannula 35 forms receptacle storage 44 for storing collected biopsy specimens. The biopsy instrument 34 can have again either a flexible shaft or a rigid shaft. In the first case the force transmitting member 29 is made of a wire, and in the second of a rod.

[0043] In another preferred embodiment of biopsy instrument 34, inner receptacle member 40 is stationary and cannula 35 is movable.

[0044] To perform biopsy using biopsy instrument 34, biopsy instrument 34 with its receptacle member 40 retracted is first introduced to a body lumen via an endoscope. After a biopsy site is located, finger handle 16 is pushed distally to extend inner receptacle member 40 from cannula 35 and to expose the biopsy jaws that surround the desired biopsy tissue. To biopsy this tissue, finger handle 16 is moved proximally toward thumb ring 15 causing retraction of inner receptacle member 40 and shearing off the specimen. Biopsy edge 42 moves the severed tissue inside cannula 35. Without removing the specimen, a next biopsy site is located. Finger handle 16 is again pushed distally to a position limited by location of pin 19 that, in turn, defines the extension of receptacle member 40, i.e., opening of the biopsy jaw. As described for the side shearing embodiment of Fig. 1, the previous biopsy specimen remains inside of cannula 35 due to a relatively large friction force of the inside surface of cannula 35. Each surface may have a special finish to increase the friction on the inside surface of cannula 35 and decrease the friction on the receptacle surface. This embodiment again enables taking several subsequent biopsies in the same way as described above.

[0045] The size of the biopsy specimens can be affected either by changing the angle of deflection of the inner receptacle member with respect to the cannula, which is done during the manufacturing process, or just before taking biopsy by moving pin 19 to a different position on the handle to alter the relationship between the biopsy space and the storage space as described above.

[0046] In the above described embodiments, the specimens are removed from the instrument by removing pin 19 and pushing distally finger handle 16 to expose fully the receptacle groove. The specimens are then removed in a reverse sequential order from the order in which they were collected.

[0047] Referring to FIG. 5, in another embodiment of the biopsy instrument, a biopsy device 51 is constructed by replacing the cannula with a distal tubular member 52 connected to the distal end of shaft 12. Distal tubular member 52 has at least one side hole 54 located near its distal end and adapted to accept tissue 56 for a surface biopsy. The side hole portion of distal tubular member 52 is made of a steel (or other relatively hard material) and the outer edges of inner receptacle member 22 are fabricated in a close fit with the inner surface of distal tubular member 52 to achieve an even biopsy cut. FIGS.

6A through 6F are cross-sectional views of different shapes of inner receptacle member 22 and distal tubular member 52. (Note that the embodiment of FIG. 5 uses distal tubular member 52, shown in parentheses, instead of cannula 18.) Different cross-sections of the two members are selected to biopsy different tissue types of sizes, e.g., a biopsy instrument with the cross-section shown in FIG. 6F collects larger samples than an instrument with the cross-section shown in FIG. 6B.

[0048] In the biopsy process, the instrument is maneuvered and pressed with its side hole 54 at a tissue region of interest. After the tissue prolapses into side hole 54, tissue 56 is severed by moving inner receptacle member 22 beyond hole 54. FIG. 5 depicts two biopsy samples located in the storage portion and a third sample in side hole 54. The biopsy instrument may also be modified by adding a suction device connected to distal tubular member 52 to pull tissue into side hole 54; this improves the grip on some types of tissue before and during the shearing action of receptacle member 22.

[0049] The biopsy instruments of FIG. 1 or FIG. 4 may also include a hook or a sharp tip located at the distal end of the inner receptacle member that is used to anchor the receptacle member in place during the positioning of the instrument and the shearing process. Alternatively, the distal end of the inner receptacle member may form a needle adapted to take depth biopsies.

[0050] The receptacle groove may have a semi-circular shape, a V-shape or a 360° type cut for a side biopsy at any angle. The carriage release pin can be replaced by a chip of smaller profile. Figures 6A, 6B, 6C, 6D, 6E and 6F depict several possible shapes of the inner receptacle member and the cannula closely fitted to each other. The above-described individual embodiments offer different advantages depending on the type and location of the biopsied tissue.

[0051] Other embodiments are within the following claims:

#### Claims

##### 1. A medical biopsy instrument comprising:

a relatively long shaft having proximal and distal ends;  
a biopsy assembly, located at the distal end of said shaft, constructed to receive tissue in a biopsy space and store severed tissue in a storage space;  
an actuator located at the proximal end of said shaft;  
a force-transmitting member associated with said shaft, extending from said actuator to said biopsy assembly; and  
said biopsy assembly constructed, upon driving said actuator, to sever tissue located in said biopsy space and thereafter store said severed

tissue in said storage space, said storage space arranged to store sequentially multiple severed biopsy specimens taken by multiple repeated actuations of said biopsy assembly.

2. The instrument device of claim 1, in which said biopsy assembly comprises a hollow cannula and an inner receptacle member, axially located in said cannula, arranged to form said biopsy space and said storage space, said cannula and said inner receptacle member constructed and arranged to move with respect to each other in order to shear, upon driving said actuator, said biopsy tissue located in said biopsy space and moving said severed tissue to said storage space in said receptacle member next to a previously stored biopsy tissue.
3. The instrument of claim 2, wherein said inner receptacle member includes a member having a side groove and a side-facing biopsy edge; said cannula including a cutting edge located at its distal end; said cutting edge, said side groove, and said biopsy edge being arranged to form a side-facing arrangement of said biopsy space.
4. The instrument of claim 3, wherein said biopsy assembly driven by said actuator is constructed to move said cannula to sever biopsy tissue located in said side-facing biopsy space.
5. The instrument of claim 4, wherein said edge of said cannula is sharpened for improved cutting of said biopsy specimen.
6. The instrument of claim 3, wherein said biopsy assembly driven by said actuator is constructed to move said inner receptacle member to sever biopsy tissue located in said-facing biopsy space.
7. The instrument of claim 2, wherein said inner receptacle member includes a member having a groove and a biopsy edge at its distal end; said cannula including a cutting edge located at its distal end; said cutting edge, said groove, and said biopsy edge being arranged to form a forward-facing arrangement of said biopsy space.
8. The instrument of claim 7, wherein said biopsy assembly driven by said actuator is constructed to move said cannula to sever biopsy tissue located in said forward-facing biopsy space.
9. The instrument of claim 7, wherein said biopsy assembly driven by said actuator is constructed to move said inner receptacle member to sever biopsy tissue located in said forward-facing biopsy space.
10. The instrument of claim 7, wherein said inner recep-

tacle member when extended from said cannula member assumes a preshaped bend adapted for a selected size of said biopsy specimen.

11. The instrument of claims 4, 6, 7 or 8, wherein said shaft is flexible and together with said biopsy assembly are sized and constructed to pass through an extended narrow passageway. 5
12. The instrument of claim 11 wherein said flexible shaft is formed by a body of a catheter. 10
13. The instrument of claim 11, wherein said passageway is a working channel of an endoscope. 15
14. The instrument of claim 4, 6, 7 or 8, wherein said shaft is rigid. 15
15. The instrument of claim 3, wherein said distal end of said inner receptacle member further comprises a hook. 20
16. The instrument of claim 2, wherein said distal end of said inner receptacle member further comprises a needle. 25
17. The instrument of claim 2, wherein said distal end of said inner receptacle member further comprises a scalpel. 30
18. The instrument of claim 16 or 17, wherein said distal end further arranged to penetrate surface tissue and position said biopsy space to take a depth biopsy. 35
19. The instrument of claim 2, wherein said actuator further comprises a handle with a moving piece connected to said force transmitting member, said moving piece constructed and arranged to facilitate said driving of said actuator. 40
20. The instrument of claim 19, further comprising a movement limiting member constructed and arranged to limit motion of said moving piece thereby limiting said relative motion of said inner receptacle member and said cannula. 45

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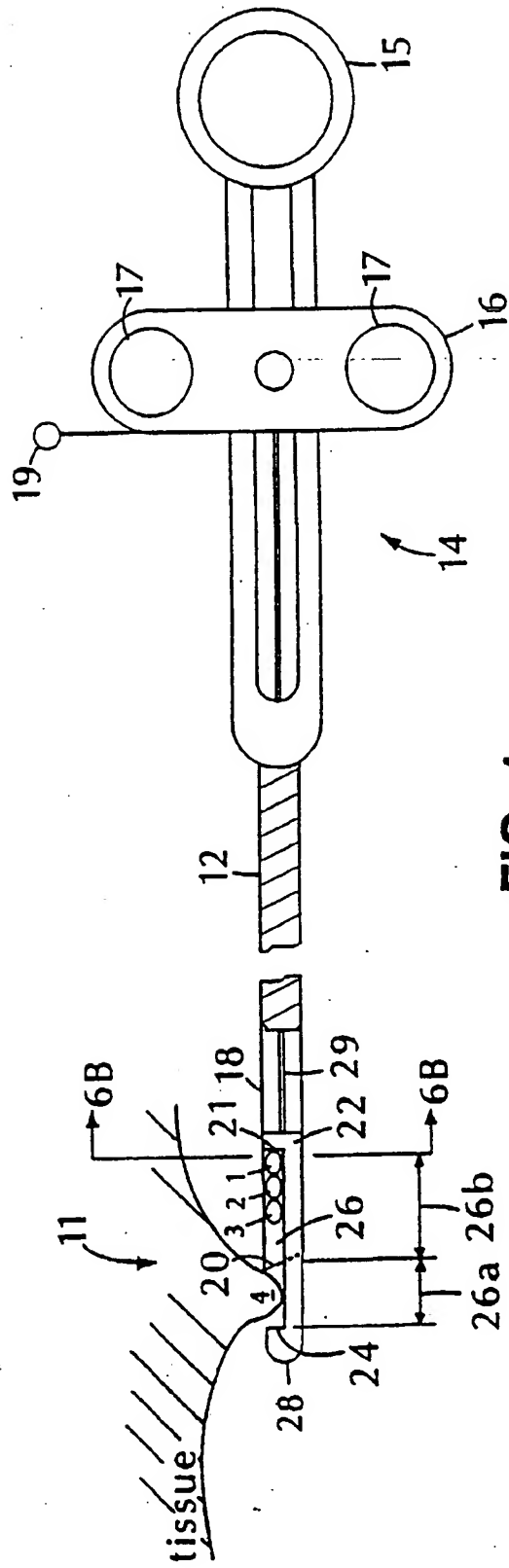


FIG. 1



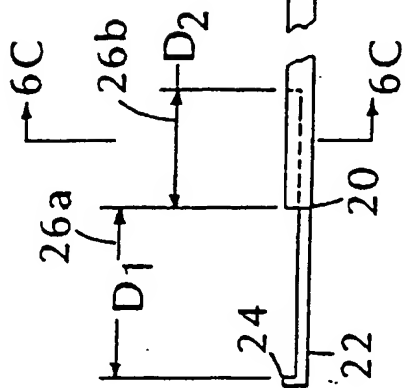
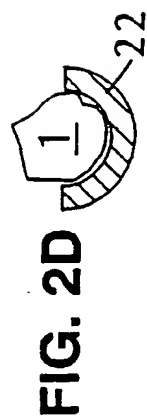
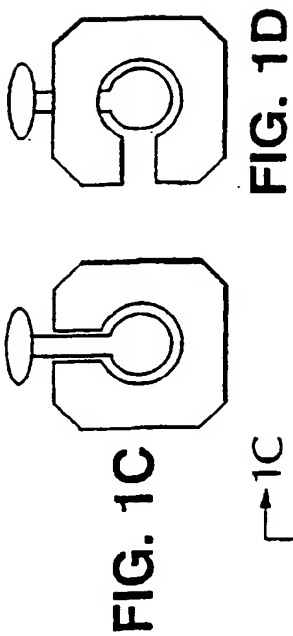


FIG. 1A

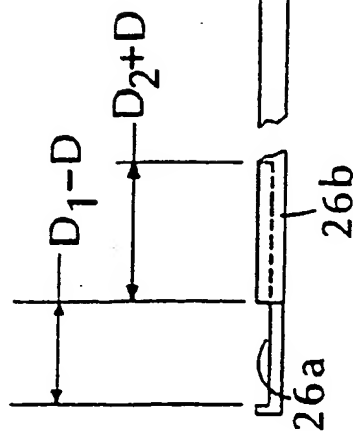
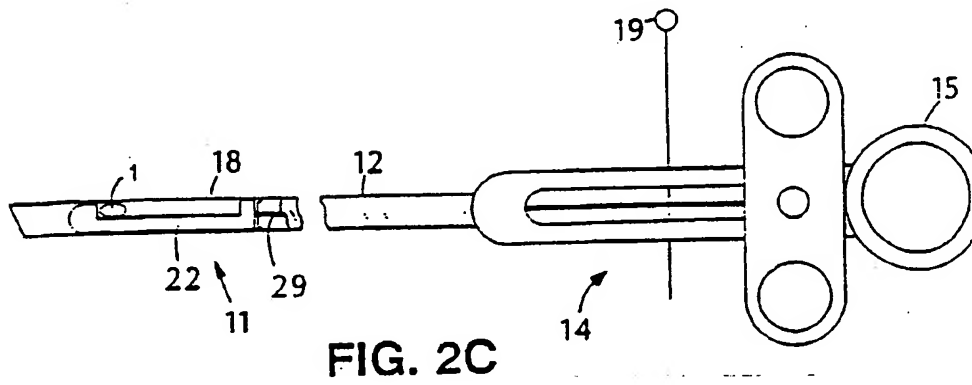
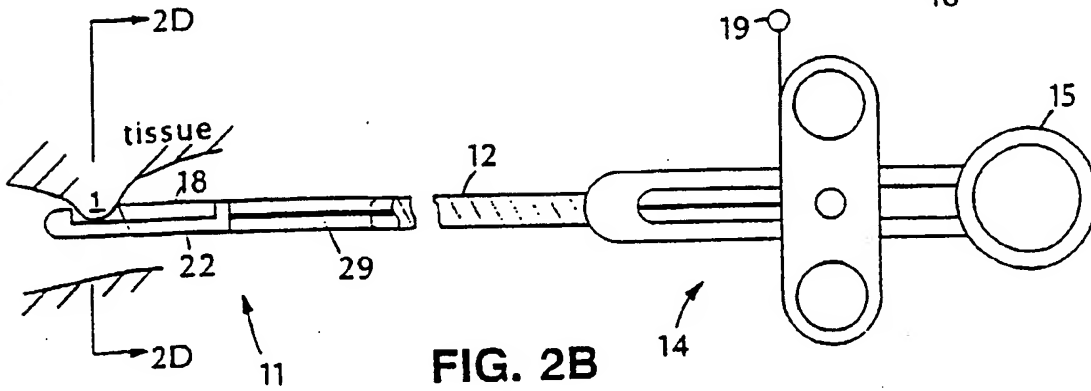
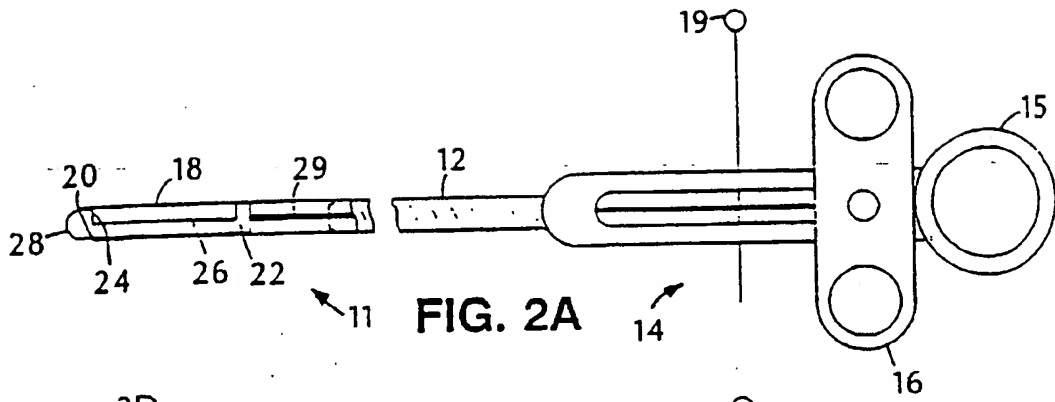
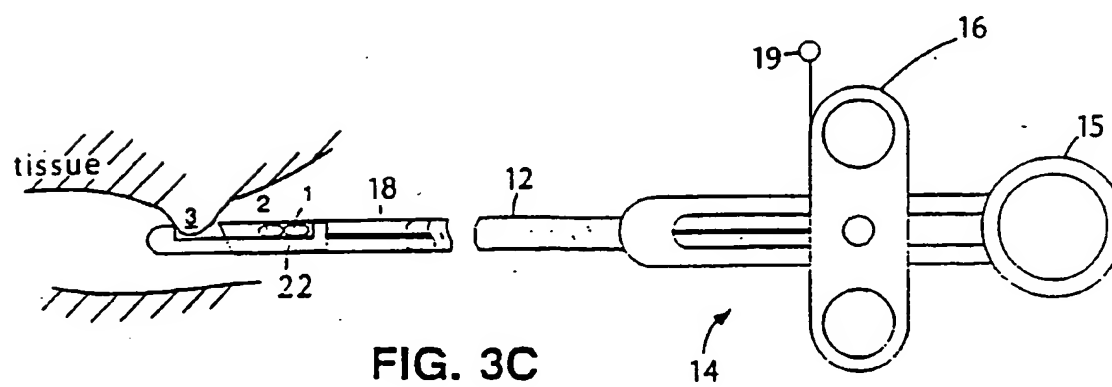
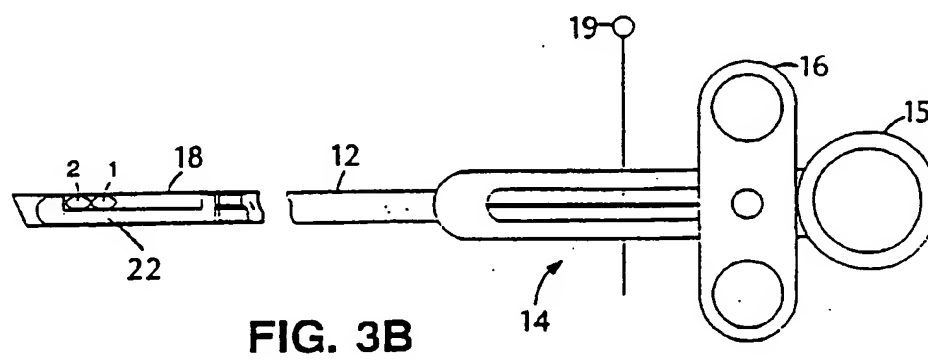
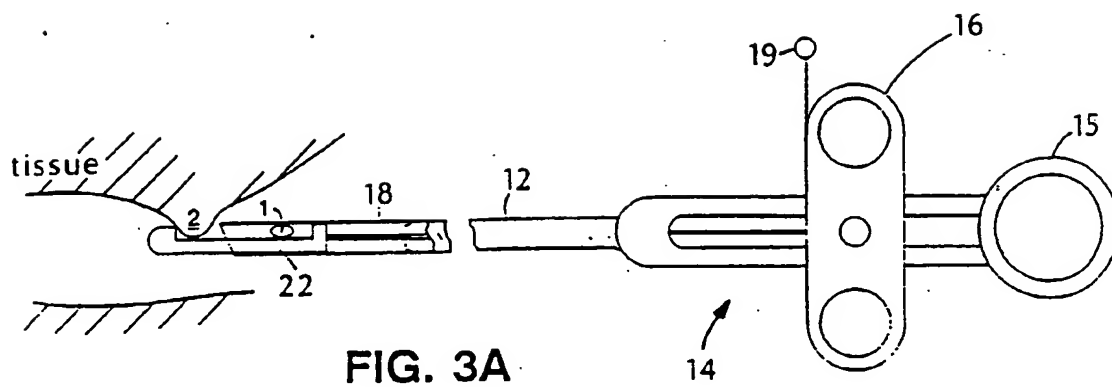
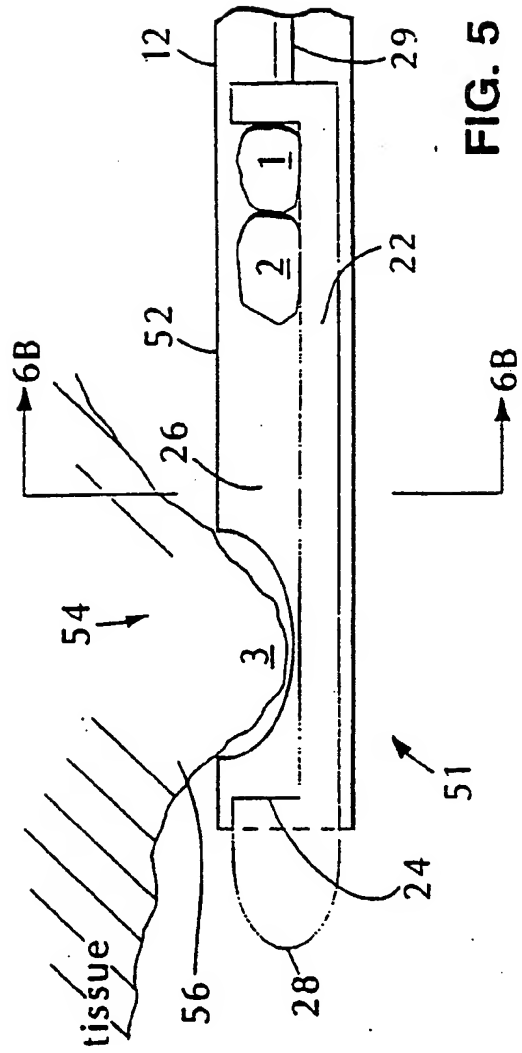
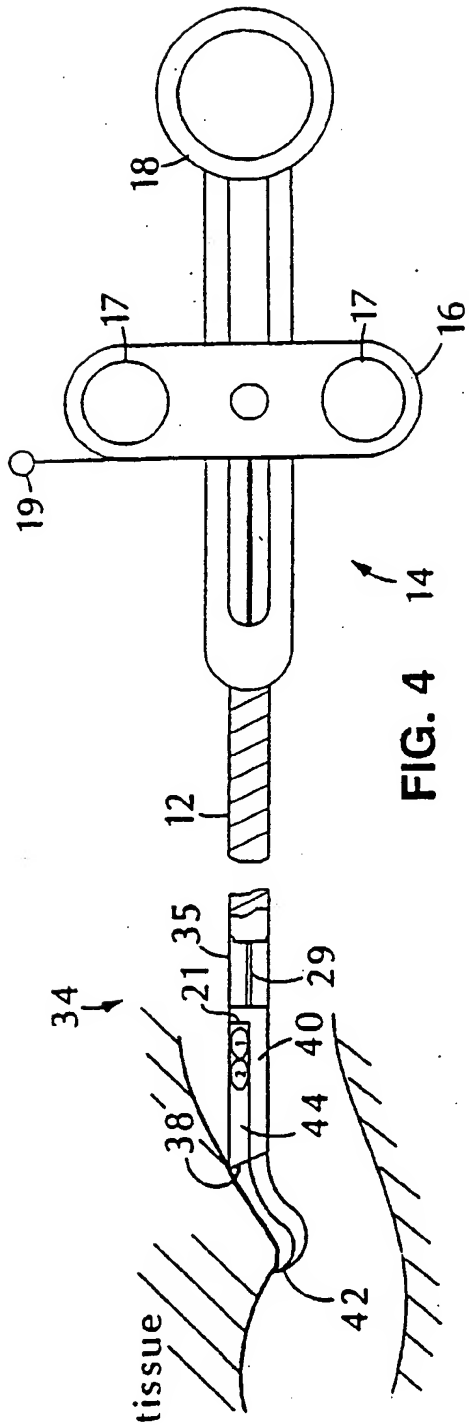
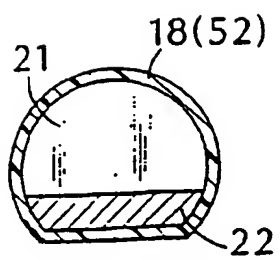


FIG. 1B

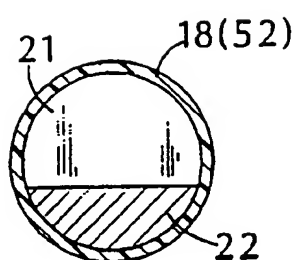




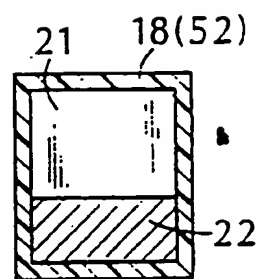




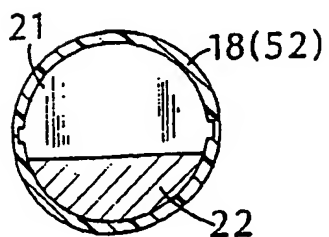
**FIG. 6A**



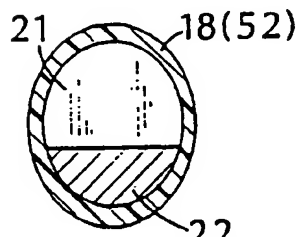
**FIG. 6B**



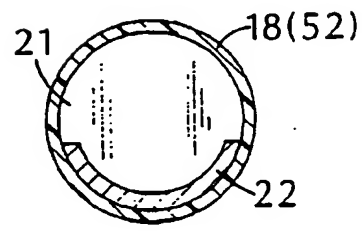
**FIG. 6C**



**FIG. 6D**



**FIG. 6E**



**FIG. 6F**



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## EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 02 01 2475

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Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.CI.7)
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X	US 3 902 498 A (NIEDERER PETER G) 2 September 1975 (1975-09-02) * column 5, line 27 - line 52; figures 1, 5 * ---	1-9, 14, 19, 20	
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A	US 3 606 878 A (KELLOGG HOWARD B JR) 21 September 1971 (1971-09-21) * figure 1 * -----	1	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.CI.7)  A61B
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search <b>THE HAGUE</b>		Date of completion of the search <b>22 July 2002</b>	Examiner <b>Mayer, E</b>
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

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22-07-2002

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